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ABSTRACT

This document provides a summary of the social, economic, and political changes at state and national levels that affect the Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD) in California. LRCCD consists of American River College (ARC), Cosumnes River College (CRC), and Sacramento City College (SCC). Demographic trends show that Greater Sacramento is one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas nationally with a 60% population increase from 1980 to 2000. This document discusses demographic, economic, K-12 performance, political, and projected enrollment trends for the district. Report highlights include: (1) enrollment growth will come from the high-growth communities over the next 10 years. (Franklin-Laguna, Vineyard, Folsom, North Natomas, El Dorado Hills, Elk Grove, South Sacramento, West Sacramento and South Natomas); (2) in Sacramento County, 46% of high school graduates were ethnic minorities in 1998-99, and 51% of the school-age population were ethnic minorities in 1999-2000; (3) total enrollment in public schools grades K-12 is growing, with a 11% increase from the 1995-96 school year to 1999-2000; (4) economic trends show that the civilian labor force of the greater Sacramento area has grown 14% over the last decade; and (5) K-12 performance trends show that high school drop-out rates have decreased. (CJW)

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Los Rios Community College District
Office of Institutional Research

External Scan 2000
Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area

September 2000

This is the third in a series of annual reports that provide a comprehensive look at the external environment impacting Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD). It summarizes the social, economic and political changes at the state and national levels, in general, and in the Sacramento-Yolo Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) served by LRCCD, more specifically, that are shaping the future for the District. In addition, this report projects total enrollment into the next millennium at the district level and for each Los Rios college -- American River College (ARC), Cosumnes River College (CRC) and Sacramento City College (SCC).

The *External Scan 2000 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area* also serves as a companion piece to the *2000 Environmental Scan Report Card*, a much more comprehensive *internal* overview that describes the District's student population and how effectively it is being served by the District and its colleges. Together, these two documents provide important information about the changing forces effecting LRCCD as it moves forward in the 21st century. By monitoring these changes, the District will be in a better position to plan a direction that will best serve its students and Greater Sacramento.

Some data used for the analysis in this report are available at the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA level. Served by the three Los Rios colleges, the CMSA includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties and will often be referred to as Greater Sacramento. Other data are only available at the primary Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level and will be referred to as Sacramento MSA. This area includes El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento counties only. Where possible, analysis has also been provided for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges -- El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties -- for the first time with this year's report; these counties of the CMSA are referred to as the "LRCCD 3-County Service Area".

The *External Scan 2000 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area*, which is detailed on the following pages, includes these six sections:

- **Part I:** Demographic Trends -- General Population, School-Age Population, High School Graduates
- **Part II:** Economic Trends -- Employment by Industry/Occupation, Sector Growth, Indicators of Poverty
- **Part III:** K-12 Performance Trends -- Standardized Tests, Dropout Rates, UC/CSU Eligibility
- **Part IV:** Political Trends Impacting the District
- **Part V:** Projected Enrollment Trends for the District
- **Part VI:** Summary Observations -- External Scan 2000

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Part I. Demographic Trends

Demographic Trends of the General Population

Total Population: Changes through 1999

Chart 1
Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1980 through 2000

	1980 Census	1990 Census	1998	1999[1]	2000	1-Year % Change: 1999 to 2000	20-Year % Change: 1980 to 2000
El Dorado County*	85,812	125,995	148,800	151,300	152,900	1.1	78.2
Placer County	117,247	172,796	219,400	227,500	234,400	3.0	99.9
Sacramento County*	783,381	1,041,219	1,156,500	1,189,100	1,209,500	1.7	54.4
Yolo County*	113,374	141,210	155,500	157,500	162,900	3.4	43.7
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	982,567	1,308,424	1,460,800	1,497,900	1,525,300	1.8	55.2
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,099,814	1,481,220	1,648,800	1,725,400	1,759,700	2.0	60.0
California	23,668,562	29,758,213	33,226,000	33,766,000	34,336,000	1.7	45.1
U.S.	226,546,000	248,765,000	269,067,000	271,626,000	274,024,000	1.0	21.0

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Population figures represent January 1 estimates; census year population represents April 1 figures.
[1] 1999 population estimates were updated in 2000, differing slightly from those reported at this time last year; with the exception of Yolo County, the population figures were revised upward for the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA counties.

Sources:
U. S. Bureau of the Census; California Department of Finance.

Population Change
With a January, 2000 population of 1.76 million, Greater Sacramento is among the fastest growing metropolitan areas, not only in California but in the entire U.S., posting a 60.0% increase in population between 1980 and 2000, well above the state's 45.1% and the nation's 21.0% increases. Growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges grew by 55.2%. Yolo County saw the second highest one-year rate of growth of all California counties in 2000.

Since the 1990 Census, Greater Sacramento has grown by 18.8% vs. the state's 15.4% and the nation's 10.2%. Placer and El Dorado counties led the CMSA with growth of 35.7% and 21.4%, respectively. The ten-year growth to 2000 for the three-county area served by the District was 16.6%.

Importance of This Change
As the population has continued to grow in Greater Sacramento, Los Rios colleges have seen greater demands placed upon their educational resources, both facilities and programs, as they attempt to sustain the growing workforce necessary for the area's economic well-being.

Total Population: Changes to the Year 2030

Chart 2
Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: at 2010, 2020 and 2030

	2000[1]	2010	2020	2030	Projected % Change to 2010	Projected % Change to 2020	Projected % Change to 2030
El Dorado County*	152,900	215,155	256,119	295,345	40.7	67.5	93.2
Placer County	234,400	325,648	391,245	456,644	38.9	66.9	94.8
Sacramento County*	1,209,500	1,436,286	1,651,765	1,884,210	18.8	36.6	55.8
Yolo County*	162,900	194,977	225,321	260,082	19.7	38.3	59.7
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	1,525,300	1,846,418	2,133,205	2,439,637	21.1	39.9	59.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,759,700	2,172,066	2,524,450	2,896,281	23.4	43.5	64.6
California	34,336,000	39,957,616	45,448,627	51,868,655	16.4	32.4	51.1
U.S.	274,024,000	297,716,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.6	17.8	26.6

Technical Notes:
Base year of projections for CA and counties is 1990; base year for U.S. is 1994.
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual population estimates for 2000.

Sources:
U. S. Bureau of the Census; California Department of Finance.

Projected Population Change

According to projections by the California Department of Finance, total population in Greater Sacramento is projected to grow by 23.4% between 2000 and 2010 and by 21.1% in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. This compares to projected state growth of 16.4% and the nation's 8.6%.

By the year 2030, Greater Sacramento is expected to grow by 64.6% over its 2000 levels, compared with the state's 51.1% and the nation's 26.6%. The three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 59.9%.

Importance of This Change

Not only has Greater Sacramento seen tremendous growth over the last 20 years, the area will grow substantially over the next 20 years, and beyond. Evaluation of population changes as they relate to plans for facility and program development are critical to the district's ability to meet educational needs of the area's workforce for the future.

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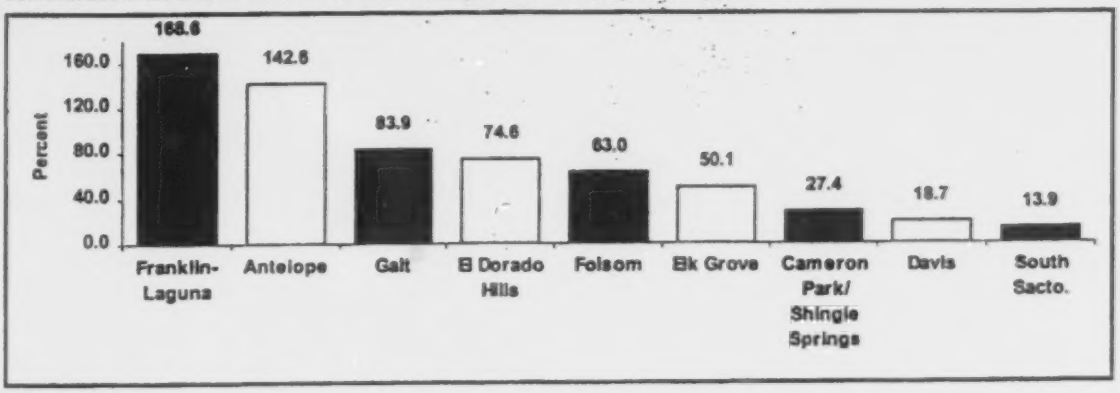
Community Level Population: Changes through 1999

Chart 3
Communities in the LRCCD Service Area with the Largest Rate of Population Change: 1990 to 1999



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.

Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts.*

Growing Communities

- As displayed in the chart above, nine communities in the LRCCD service area saw substantial population growth between 1990 and 1999.

- In terms of the actual number of new residents, the following communities saw the greatest population gain....

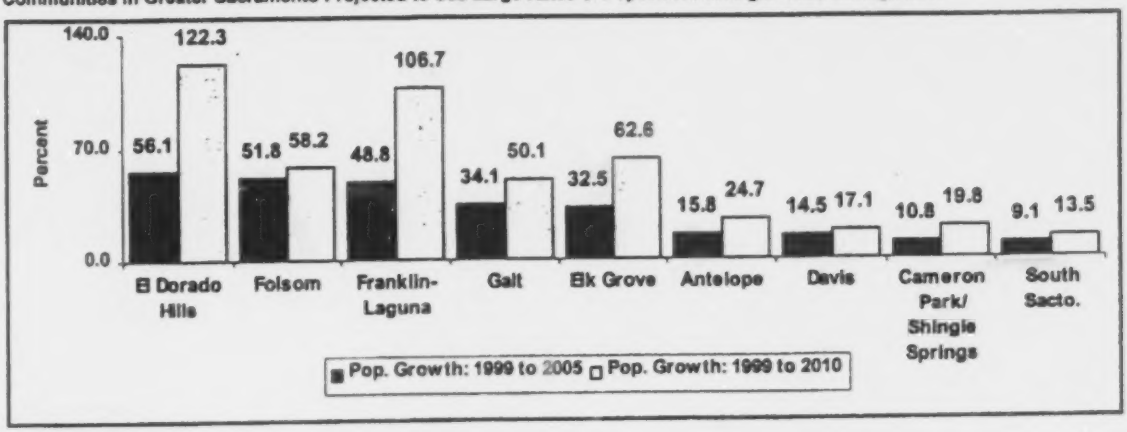
Community	Population Increase during the 1990s	Total in 1999	College Service Area
Franklin-Laguna	25,050	39,909	CRC
Folsom	18,650	48,250	FLC/EDC
South Sacramento	18,287	150,056	CRC & SCC
Antelope	17,427	29,648	ARC
Elk Grove	11,277	33,800	CRC
Davis	10,087	64,100	SCC

Importance of This Change

Understanding population growth by community provides important information for recruiting new students to the colleges, as well as locating off-campus programs to meet community needs.

Community Level Population: Changes to the Year 2010

Chart 4
Communities in Greater Sacramento Projected to See Large Rates of Population Change: 1999 through 2010



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.
Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts.*

Growing Communities

- Some of the communities in the LRCCD service area that saw substantial population growth between 1990 and 1999 are expected to see continued growth through 2005 and 2010.

- Though the rate of growth varies, increases in the actual number of residents from 1999 through 2010 are projected to be large for the following communities (increasing by 20,000 or more residents)....

Community	Population Increase: 1999 to 2010	Total by 2010	College Service Area
Franklin-Laguna	42,592	82,501	CRC
Folsom	24,999	73,249	FLC/EDC
El Dorado Hills	22,568	41,022	FLC/EDC
Elk Grove	21,156	54,956	CRC
South Sacramento	20,210	170,266	CRC & SCC

- The remaining four communities saw strong growth through the 1990s but are now projected to see much more limited growth through 2010....

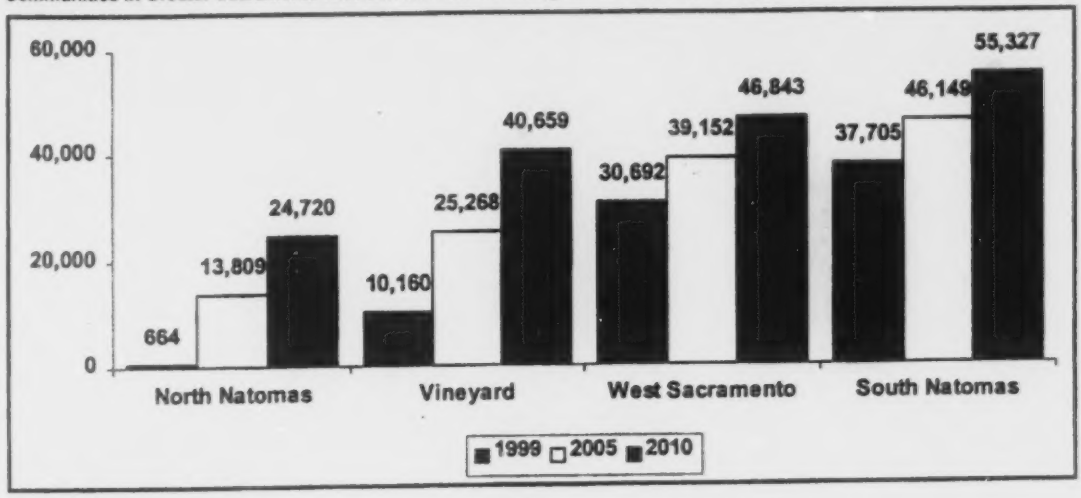
Community	Population Increase: 1999 to 2010	Total by 2010	College Service Area
Davis	10,989	75,089	SCC
Galt	9,511	28,483	CRC
Antelope	7,337	36,985	ARC
Cameron Park/ Shingle Springs	5,210	31,493	FLC/EDC

Importance of This Change

Understanding which communities will grow over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Slow-Growth Communities of the 1990s in the LRCCD Service Area Now Expected to Grow

Chart 5
Communities in Greater Sacramento with Limited Growth during the 1990s, But Are Projected to Grow: 1999 through 2010



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.

Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts.*

Growing Communities

- This chart shows the four communities served by Los Rios colleges that had limited growth from 1990 through 1999, but are expected to grow substantially over the next decade.

- Total population in each of these four communities is projected to increase by 16,000 or more residents by 2010....

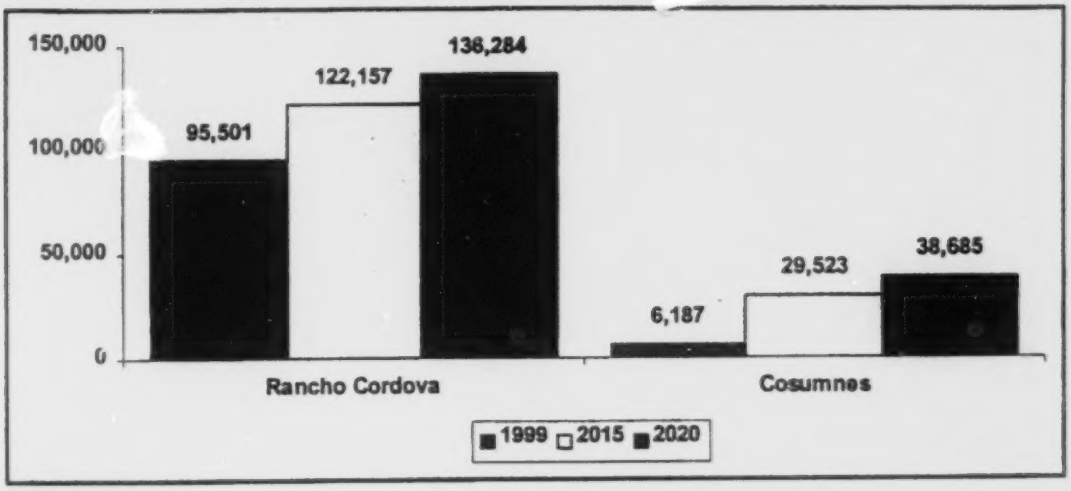
Community	Population in 1999	Population increase: 1999 to 2005	Population increase: 1999 to 2010	College Service Area
North Natomas	664	13,145	24,056	ARC
Vineyard	10,160	15,108	30,499	CRC & SCC
West Sacramento	30,692	8,460	16,151	SCC
South Natomas	37,705	8,444	17,622	ARC

Importance of This Change

Understanding which *new* communities will grow over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Slow-Growth Communities of the 1990s through 2010 in the LRCCD Service Area That Are Expected to Grow in the following Decade through 2020

Chart 6
Communities with Limited Growth during the 1990s and the 2000s, That Are P[illegible]ted to Grow by 2015 and 2020



Technical Note:
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.

Source:
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts.*

Growing Communities

- This chart shows two communities that have seen slow growth during the 1990s, which are expected to see limited growth through 2010. However, during the following decade (2011 through 2020) growth in these two areas will be substantial.

- By 2015 there will be more than 23,000 new residents in each of these two communities and over 32,000 by 2020....

Community	Population in 1999	Population Increase: 1999 to 2005	Population Increase: 1999 to 2010	Population Increase: 1999 to 2015	Population Increase: 1999 to 2020	College Service Area
Rancho Cordova	95,501	5,360	9,367	26,656	40,783	FLC
Cosumnes	6,187	547	10,749	23,336	32,498	CRC

Importance of This Change

Understanding which *new* communities will grow over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

Ethnic Composition of the Total Population in the 1990s

Chart 7
Proportions of the Population by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1998

	El Dorado County*	Placer County	Sacramento County*	Yolo County*	LRCCD 3-Co. Service Area	Greater Sacramento	California
African American	0.5	0.7	10.0	2.2	8.2	7.2	7.0
Asian	2.2	2.5	10.9	9.4	9.9	8.9	11.1
Latino	8.3	8.7	13.1	21.9	13.5	12.9	29.7
Native American	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6
White	88.0	87.3	65.0	65.3	67.4	70.0	51.6

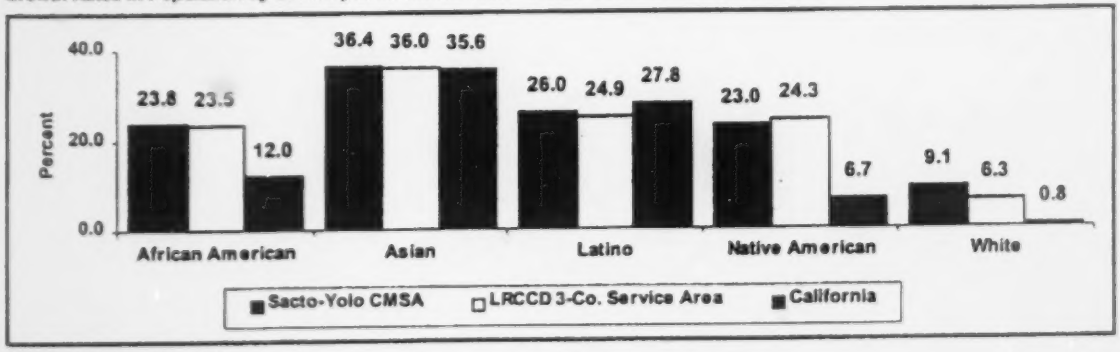
Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento's Population

In 1998, 7.2% of the Greater Sacramento population was African American, 8.9% was Asian/Pacific Islander, 12.9% was Latino, 1.0% was Native American and 70.0% was white. The ethnic minority composition for the three-county area served by Los Rios is slightly higher with only 67.4% of the population white compared to 70.0% for the entire Greater Sacramento Area. Yolo County has the highest proportion of Latino population (21.9% of the total). Both Sacramento and Yolo counties are far more ethnically diverse; 65.0% of Sacramento County's population is white and 65.3% of Yolo County's is, compared to El Dorado County's 88.0% and Placer County's 87.3%. These proportions compare with the state's 7.0% African American population, 11.1% Asian/Pacific Islander population, 29.7% Latino population, 0.6% Native American population and 51.6% white population. The ethnic composition of California's population has changed dramatically over the last decade. Likewise, the ethnic composition of Greater Sacramento is also evolving, although the proportion comprised by ethnic minorities is smaller than is the case statewide. In 1990 whites made up 71.4% of LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, dropping to 67.4% by 1998; California's 57.4% white population in 1990 dropped to 51.6% by 1998.

Although the statewide population is more ethnically diverse than Greater Sacramento's as well as the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges, the local rate of growth in specific ethnic groups from 1990 to 1998 is similar to that of the state's, as pointed out below in Chart 8. The exceptions are in the higher rates of growth in the African American and Native American populations in Greater Sacramento, although Native Americans are a rather small proportion of the overall population.

Chart 8
Growth Rates in Population by Ethnicity from 1990 to 1998: Greater Sacramento and California



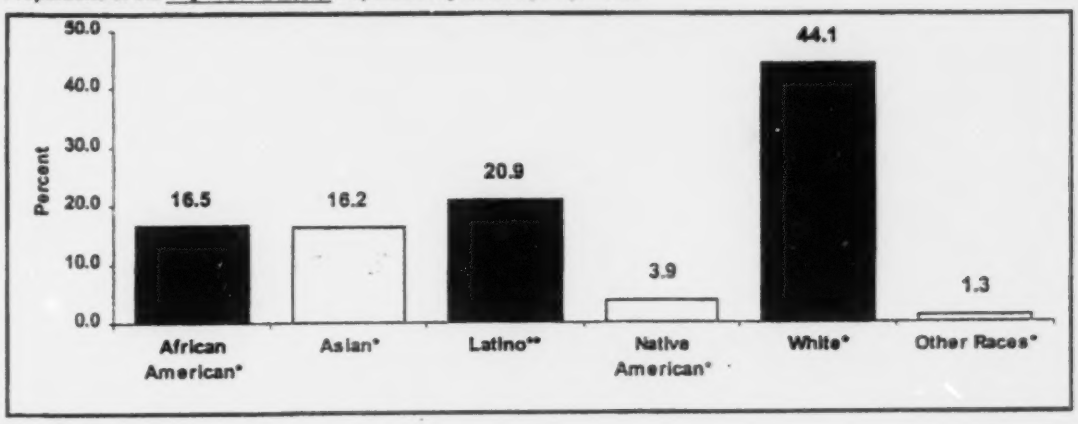
Source for Charts 7 and 8:
Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnicity Population Estimates, 7/90-7/98*, May, 2000.

Importance of These Changes

Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Support services that are needed may be different for student groups that have traditionally been under-represented, as their numbers begin to increase.

Ethnic Composition of the City of Sacramento's Population: An Update

Chart 9
Proportions of the City of Sacramento Population by Ethnicity: April 1998



Technical Notes:
* This race and mixed races thereof.
** This category overlaps others.

Source:
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Dress Rehearsal: Census 2000* data.

Population Update

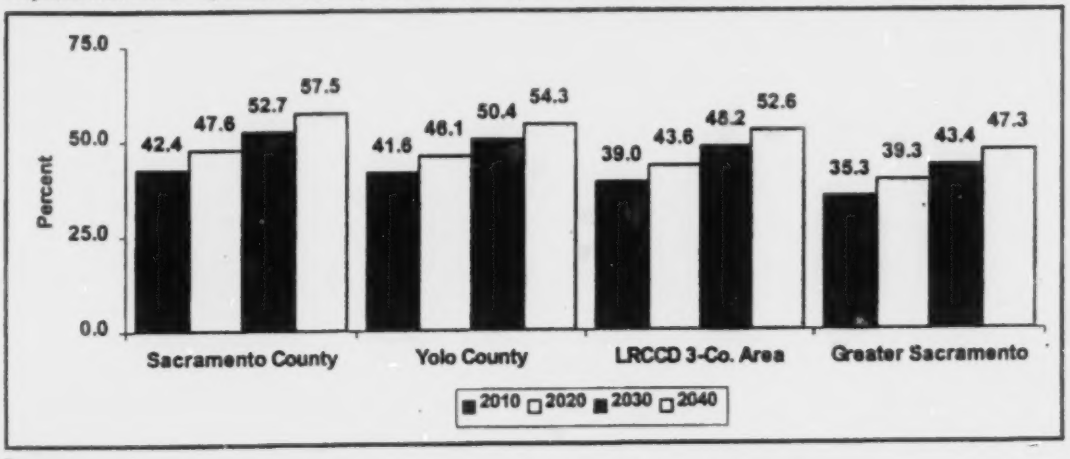
In April 1998 Sacramento was one of three sites across the U.S. for the Census 2000 dress rehearsal providing much more recent information about the ethnic composition of the city. Results (displayed above) show that the city of Sacramento's ethnic composition is evolving more rapidly than expected. According to this new census data, white (includes mixed-white) population has already dropped to less than half of the total population.

Importance of This Update

It is quite likely that the ethnic composition of the population is actually changing more rapidly than population estimates have indicated, at least for the city of Sacramento. These data indicate that that there is stronger growth in population groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education. These changes will have important planning implications for the Los Rios colleges. The more comprehensive 2000 census data will be very valuable in understanding these changes not only for the city of Sacramento but for the entire Greater Sacramento Area, as well.

Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the Total Population through 2040

Chart 10
Projected Non-White Population as a Proportion of Total Population in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA: 2010, 2020, 2030 and 2040



Source:
CA Dept. of Finance, *County Population Projections with Age, Sex and Race/Ethnic Detail*, December 1998.

Projected Population Changes by Ethnicity
This trend toward a more ethnically diverse population is projected to continue over the next ten years and beyond, not just for the city of Sacramento, but for Greater Sacramento, in general. Chart 10 displays the changing population projections for the four-county area of Greater Sacramento, as well as for the slightly smaller three-county area served by LRCCD (El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties). Almost half of the population in the four-county area will be non-white by 2040, while more than half in both Sacramento and Yolo counties will be by 2030. Together, Sacramento and Yolo counties account for 78.0% of the CMSA population.

By 2030, 19.5% of Sacramento County residents will be of Latino origin and 19.5% will be Asian, as well; 12.5% will be African American and 1.1%, Native American. A larger proportion of Yolo County residents will be Latino (32.1%), while 14.9% will be Asian, 2.6%, African American and 1.4% Native American. Both El Dorado and Placer counties are projected to have low proportions of non-white residents (only 18% for each, by 2030).

Importance of This Change
Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Population growth over the next 20 to 30 years will require thoughtful planning of services to support successful program completion by traditionally under-represented groups.

Demographic Trends of the School Age Population

School Age Population: Changes through 1999-2000

Chart 11
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: 1995-96 through 1999-2000

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1-Year % Change: 1998-99 to 1999-2000	4-Year % Change: 1995-96 to 1999-2000
El Dorado County*	28,632	29,084	29,006	28,864	28,602	-0.9	-0.1
Placer County	44,246	46,797	49,102	52,308	54,079	3.4	22.2
Sacramento County*	195,258	200,477	205,000	209,598	213,713	2.0	9.5
Yolo County*	25,107	25,932	26,442	26,946	28,117	4.3	12.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	248,997	255,493	260,448	265,408	270,432	1.9	8.6
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	293,243	302,290	309,550	317,714	324,511	2.1	10.7
California	5,467,224	5,612,965	5,727,303	5,844,111	5,951,612	1.8	8.9

Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Source:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *1995-96 through 1999-2000 CA Public K-12 Enrollment.*

Change in K-12 Enrollment since the 1995-96 Academic Year
Total enrollment in the Greater Sacramento area public schools continues to grow. From the 1995-96 to the 1999-2000 Academic Year, enrollment grew by 10.7%; growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios was a slightly smaller 8.6%, while statewide enrollment growth was 8.9%. Public school enrollment growth was strong in Yolo County (by 12.0%) and Sacramento County (by 9.5%). Enrollment in El Dorado County schools has declined slightly (by 0.1%). Growth was strongest in Placer County, which is served by Sierra College. Nonetheless, growth in the actual number of students enrolled in Sacramento County schools was almost twice that of Placer County schools, with 18,455 new students vs. 9,833 new students.

One-year changes between the 1998-99 and the 1999-2000 Academic Year show that enrollment dropped almost 1% in El Dorado County schools. Enrollment increased in all three remaining counties' schools. Following a similar pattern of one-year population growth, school enrollment growth was highest in Yolo County, at 4.3%.

Importance of This Change
Tracking the changing patterns of enrollment by schools located in the CMSA counties allows Los Rios colleges to review from where new high school graduates should be recruited. If growth continues in Yolo County school enrollment, this area of Greater Sacramento may become increasingly important to enrollment managers.

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School-Age Population: Projected Changes to the 2007-2008 Academic Year

Chart 12
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: from 1999-2000 to 2008-09

	1999-2000[1]	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07	2008-09	Projected % Change from 1999-00 to 2004-05	Projected % Change from 1999-00 to 2008-09
El Dorado County*	28,602	27,606	27,357	27,536	28,243	-4.4	-1.3
Placer County	54,079	61,388	64,674	67,482	69,432	19.6	28.4
Sacramento County*	213,713	217,302	220,140	222,530	224,472	3.0	5.0
Yolo County*	28,117	27,340	27,462	27,551	27,661	-2.3	-1.6
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	270,432	272,248	274,959	277,619	280,376	1.7	3.7
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	324,511	333,636	339,633	345,101	349,808	4.7	7.8
California	5,951,612	6,002,133	6,067,592	6,115,192	6,131,614	1.9	3.0

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual public school enrollment for the 1999-00 Academic Year.

Sources:
State of CA Dept. of Finance, *CA Public K-12 Projections by County*, 1999 Series; CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *1999-2000 CA Public K-12 Enrollment*, June, 2000.

Projected Public School Enrollment

Public school enrollment in Greater Sacramento will continue to increase over the next decade at a higher rate (7.8% by 2008-09) than it will statewide (3.0% by 2008-09). Placer County schools will lead the way with growth of 19.6% from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and by 28.4% four years later.

Enrollment in the three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 3.7% by 2008-09. Enrollment is expected to decline in El Dorado County schools, decreasing by 1.3% in 2008-09 from the 1999-2000 levels. By 2008-09, enrollment growth in Sacramento County is projected to grow by 5.0%, but Yolo Count schools' enrollment, like El Dorado County's, is expected to decline slightly (by 1.6%). It will be interesting to see if enrollment projections for Yolo County school are higher next year, given the current lead Yolo County has both in population growth statewide and the fairly large one-year enrollment increase its schools saw between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (4.3%).

Importance of This Change

As enrollment in public schools increases, so will the eventual pool of high school graduates over time, an important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have a more immediate effect.

Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population in the 1999-2000 Academic Year

Chart 13
Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1999-2000

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	252	843	469	3,015	24,013	10	28,602
Placer County	1,071	2,052	598	5,244	43,727	1,387	54,079
Sacramento County*	33,107	34,111	2,989	38,492	103,914	1,100	213,713
Yolo County*	655	2,486	257	9,454	15,071	194	28,117
LRCCD 3-County Area	34,014	37,440	3,715	50,961	142,998	1,304	270,432
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	35,085	39,492	4,313	56,205	186,725	2,691	324,511
California	509,637	658,113	50,750	2,513,453	2,195,706	23,953	5,951,612

Chart 14
Ethnic Proportions of Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1999-2000

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	0.9	2.9	1.6	10.5	84.0	0.0	100.0
Placer County	2.0	3.8	1.1	9.7	80.9	2.6	100.0
Sacramento County*	15.5	16.0	1.4	18.0	48.6	0.5	100.0
Yolo County*	2.3	8.8	0.9	33.6	53.6	0.7	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	12.6	13.8	1.4	18.8	52.9	0.5	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	10.8	12.2	1.3	17.3	57.5	0.8	100.0
California	8.6	11.1	0.9	42.2	36.9	0.4	100.0

Technical Note for Both Charts 13 and 14:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Charts 13 and 14:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *1998-99 CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, June 2000.

Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity

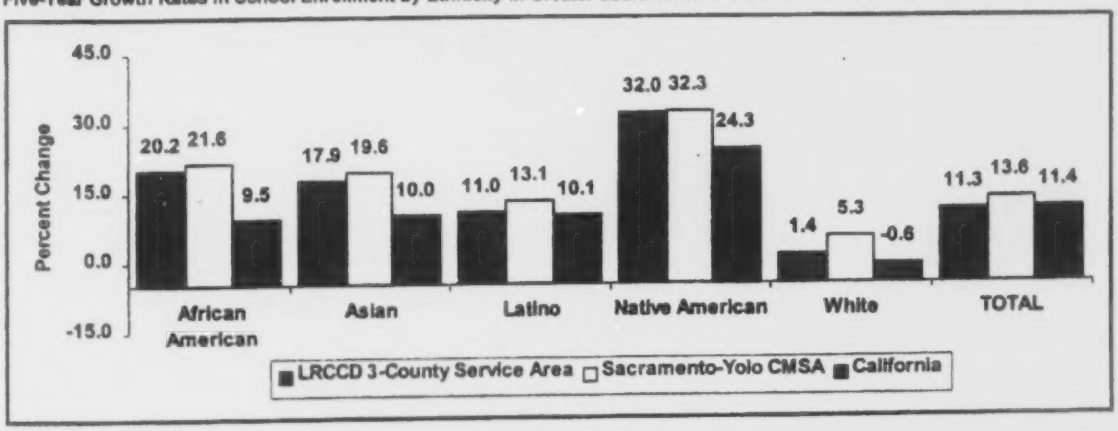
Enrollment by ethnicity in Greater Sacramento varies from enrollment across the state, as does the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. Led by Sacramento County's 15.5% African American enrollment, the LRCCD 3-County Service Area has a higher proportion than the state (12.6% vs. 8.6%). Conversely, the 42.2% statewide proportion of Latino students is much higher than LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's 18.8%, although Yolo County schools' enrollment of Latino students is 33.6%. LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's school enrollment proportion of 13.8% Asian students is slightly higher than the state's 11.1%. Native American students are almost the same for both. There are high proportions of white students in El Dorado County schools (84.0%) and Placer County schools (80.9%), while just under one-half of Sacramento County school's enrollment is white (48.6%). Similarly, 53.6% of Yolo County school's enrollment is white.

Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

Proportions of K-12 school enrollment in the three-county area served by LRCCD are not as ethnically diverse as the proportions in schools statewide, but far more diverse than the total population. Whereas 67.4% of the total population of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges was white in 1998 (the most recent year for which these data are available), we see a younger population that is much more ethnically diverse. Only 52.9% of the entire enrollment in public schools is white and this proportion drops each year. Los Rios colleges will continue to see a far more ethnically diverse population of new high school graduates entering its colleges over the next decade and beyond, as school-age students move through the K-12 educational pipeline.

Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population in the 1999-2000 Academic Year

Chart 15
Five-Year Growth Rates in School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994-95 to 1999-2000



Source:
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *1994-95 and 1999-2000 CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, August 1999 and June 2000.

Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity in Public Schools

Although the number of ethnic minority students as a proportion of all students is higher on a statewide basis than it is in Greater Sacramento, the local rate of growth in the enrollment of minority students is higher. This holds true both in the three-county area served by LRCCD and in the entire Greater Sacramento Area schools.

Between mid-1990 and the end of the decade, the growth rate of African American students of the three-county area served by the District has more than doubled that of growth statewide (20.2% vs. 9.5% students, statewide). The rate of growth in the number of Asian students was similar, with a 17.9% growth rate vs. 10.0% growth in the enrollment of Asian students statewide. Growth in the number of Latino students of 11.0% in LRCCD Service Area schools almost mirrors the 10.1% growth statewide. Starting from a much lower base than other ethnic groups both at the local and state levels, the number of Native American students enrolled in public schools grew by 32.0% and 24.3%, respectively. There was a slight decline in white student enrollment statewide, but a 1.4% increase in the District's 3-County Service Area. Interestingly, growth of white student enrollment in all of Greater Sacramento was a higher 5.3%; this occurred because of the high growth in the number of white students enrolled in Placer County schools which are served by Sierra College.

Overall, Greater Sacramento's local school enrollment grew by 13.6% compared to the 11.3% growth for the three-county area served by the District. Growth statewide was similar to that of Los Rios Service Area at 11.4%.

Importance of Understanding the Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity

The changing ethnic demographic picture of enrollment over the last five years provides further evidence that Los Rios colleges are likely to see very diverse new first-time freshmen in the future. Growth in the number of white students is much lower when compared to all other ethnic groups at the statewide level but even more so in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA.

Demographic Trends of the High School Graduate Population

High School Graduates: Changes through the 1998-99 Academic Year

Chart 16
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994 through 1999

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1-Year % Change: 1998 to 1999	5-Year % Change: 1995 to 1999
El Dorado County*	1,318	1,392	1,427	1,543	1,721	1,780	3.4	35.1
Placer County	1,947	2,231	2,420	2,655	2,873	3,190	11.0	63.8
Sacramento County*	8,525	8,464	8,508	9,288	9,946	10,617	6.7	24.5
Yolo County*	1,288	1,277	1,284	1,459	1,505	1,506	0.1	16.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	11,131	11,133	11,219	12,290	13,172	13,903	5.5	24.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	13,078	13,364	13,639	14,945	16,045	17,093	6.5	30.7
California	253083	255,200	259,071	269,071	282,897	299,221	5.8	18.2

Changes in the Number of High School Graduates since 1993-94
The rate of growth in the number of high school graduates between 1994 and 1999 was much higher in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area (24.9%) than in the state as a whole (18.2%). The growth in the local service area of the District was led by growth of graduates from El Dorado County schools at 35.1%. Growth of graduates from Sacramento County high schools was 24.5%, followed by a growth rate of 16.9% for Yolo County high schools.

However, the *annual* rate of change in the number of high school graduates remained fairly flat until 1997, the first year that the Tidal Wave II student boom began moving into higher education. As pointed out in Chart 17 below, the growth has been much stronger in the District's 3-County Service Area than it has been statewide in 1997 and 1998, with the statewide rate gaining in 1998 and 1999. Yolo County High Schools led the way in 1997, with an annual growth of 13.6% from 1996, but by 1999 the one-year growth in high school graduates was nearly unchanged. El Dorado County's high schools led the way with 11.5% growth from 1997 to 1998, but a mere 3.4% in 1999. Sacramento County schools, which graduate the largest numbers in Greater Sacramento, have seen steady growth since 1997.

Chart 17
Annual Rate of Growth in the Number of High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1995 through 1999

	1-Year % Change: 1995	1-Year % Change: 1996	1-Year % Change: 1997	1-Year % Change: 1998	1-Year % Change: 1999
El Dorado County*	5.6	2.5	8.1	11.5	3.4
Placer County	14.6	8.5	9.7	8.2	11.0
Sacramento County*	-0.7	0.5	9.2	7.1	6.7
Yolo County*	-0.9	0.5	13.6	3.2	0.1
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	0.0	0.8	9.5	7.2	5.5
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	2.2	2.1	9.6	7.4	6.5
California	0.8	1.5	3.9	5.1	5.8

Technical Note for Chart 16 and 17:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Chart 16 and 17:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS data, *Public School High School Graduates, 1994 through 1999*, June 2000.

Importance of This Change
Monitoring change in the number of area graduates is extremely important in understanding the picture of new student enrollment in Los Rios colleges.

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High School Graduates: Changes to the Academic Year 2008-09

Chart 18
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1999 to 2009

	1999[1]	2003	2005	2007	2009	Projected % Change to 2005	Projected % Change to 2009
El Dorado County*	1,780	1,819	1,733	1,772	1,835	-2.6	3.1
Placer County	3,190	4,086	4,454	4,988	5,403	39.6	69.4
Sacramento County*	10,617	11,549	11,838	12,660	13,138	11.5	23.7
Yolo County*	1,506	1,748	1,742	1,881	1,855	15.7	23.2
LRCCD 3-County Service Area*	13,903	15,116	15,313	16,313	16,828	10.1	21.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	17,093	19,202	19,767	21,301	22,231	15.6	30.1
California	299,221	325,758	335,134	358,628	379,484	12.0	26.8

Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Actual number of high school graduates, 1999.

Sources:
State of CA Dept. of Finance – *CA Projected California Public High School Graduates by County by School Year*, 1999 Series (November 1999); CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *1998-99 CA Public High School Graduates*, June 2000.

Projected High School Graduates

Between 1999 and 2005, growth in the number of public high school graduates is projected to increase at a slightly lower rate in the District's 3-County Service Area (10.1%) than it is statewide (12.0%), although growth in the entire Greater Sacramento Area will be 15.6%. This same growth trend continues through 2009, with higher growth for the entire Greater Sacramento Area (30.1%) as well as the state (26.8%), compared to the three-county area served by LRCCD's growth of 21.0%.

By 2009, Placer County leads the way with projected growth of 69.4%, followed by Sacramento County with projected growth of 23.7% and Yolo County with growth projected at 23.2%. Of Greater Sacramento's high school graduating class of 1999, 62.1% were from Sacramento County schools. In 2009, projections suggest that 59.1% will graduate from Sacramento County schools.

Importance of This Change

As the number of high school graduates changes, so does the enrollment level of this important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have the more immediate effect.

Ethnic Composition of the 1999 High School Graduate Population

Chart 19
Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1998-99

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	14	45	105	24	1,592	0	1,780
Placer County	59	142	247	38	2,675	29	3,190
Sacramento County*	1,206	2,094	1,439	108	5,754	16	10,617
Yolo County*	32	148	414	21	885	6	1,506
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	1,252	2,287	1,958	153	8,231	22	13,903
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,311	2,429	2,205	191	10,906	51	17,093
California	22,065	44,031	95,438	2,665	134,229	793	299,221

Chart 20
Ethnic Proportions of Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1998-99

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	0.8	2.5	5.9	1.3	89.4	0.0	100.0
Placer County	1.8	4.5	7.7	1.2	83.9	0.9	100.0
Sacramento County*	11.4	19.7	13.6	1.0	54.2	0.2	100.0
Yolo County*	2.1	9.8	27.5	1.4	58.8	0.4	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	9.0	16.4	14.1	1.1	59.2	0.2	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	7.7	14.2	12.9	1.1	63.8	0.3	100.0
California	7.4	14.7	31.9	0.9	44.9	0.3	100.0

Technical Note for Charts 19 and 20:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Source for Charts 19 and 20:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *1999 High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, July 2000.

Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity

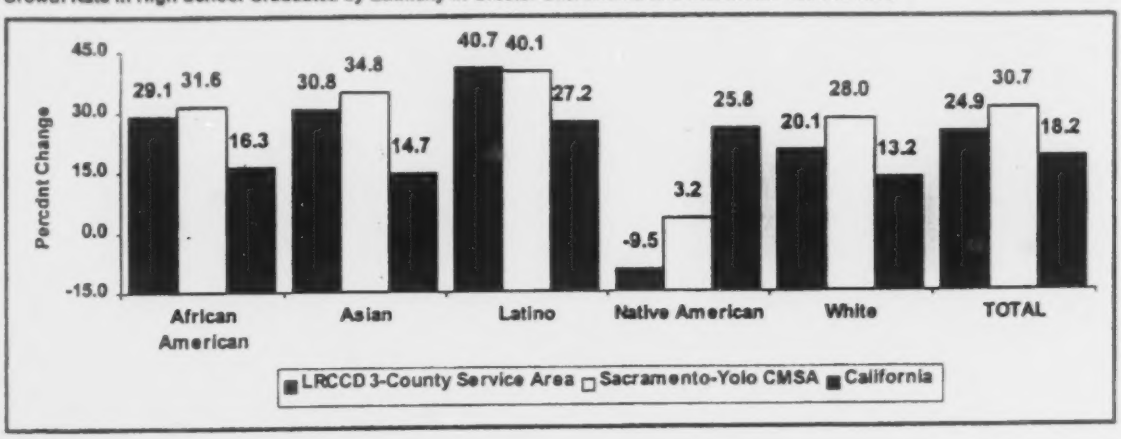
Graduates of LRCCD's 3-County Service Area high schools are not quite as ethnically diverse as the students across all grade levels in 1999-2000. Whereas only 52.9% of Greater Sacramento public school students enrolled in 1999-2000 are white, 59.2% of 1999 high school graduates are white. At the state level, these figures are 36.9% and 44.9%, respectively. In addition to the differences between the District service area and the state in the proportions of graduates who are white, there are also differences in the proportions of Latinos. Only 14.1% of the District's service area graduates were Latino, while 31.9% of the state's were. At the county level, the graduate picture looks similar to the public school enrollment picture. Yolo County schools had more Latino graduates (27.5%) than the other three counties' schools, and Sacramento County schools had more African American graduates (11.4%). The proportion of graduates who are of Asian descent is also higher in Sacramento County schools -- 19.7% vs. 14.7% of all high school graduates statewide. High proportions of public high school graduates of El Dorado and Placer counties are white, at 89.4% and 83.9%, respectively.

Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

Los Rios colleges will continue to see more ethnic diversity in the new high school graduates who enroll from Sacramento and Yolo counties, in particular, as a result of the growing proportions of ethnic minority students graduating.

Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the High School Graduate Population over Time

Chart 21
Growth Rate in High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994 to 1999



Source:
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, 1994 and 1999 graduates.

Five-Year Rate of Growth in Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity

As was the case with public school enrollment, though the number of ethnic minority graduates as a proportion of all graduates is much higher on a statewide basis than it is in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, the rate of growth in local graduates (of almost all ethnic categories) is larger. The number of graduates grew by 24.9% in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area between 1994 and 1999 and by 18.2%, statewide.

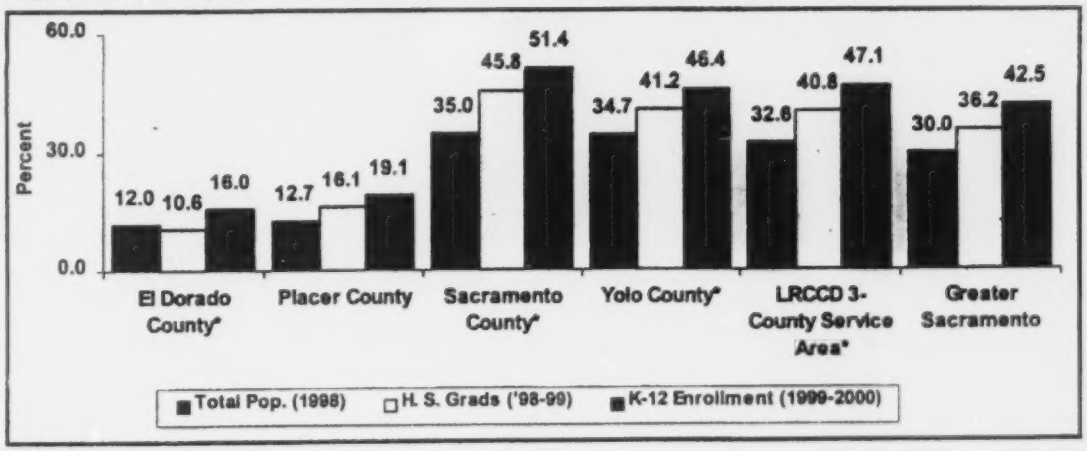
Locally, the largest rate of growth was in the number of Latino graduates (by 40.7%), followed by Asian graduates (by 30.8%), African American graduates (by 29.1%) and white graduates (by 20.1%). The statewide growth rate of Native American graduates was fairly high (25.8%), while the numbers declined by 9.5% locally. In both cases, however, the total number of Native American graduates is small in relation to other ethnic groups.

Importance of This Change

Looking at the evolving proportions of ethnic minority students alone (Charts 19 and 20) gives an incomplete picture of the changing ethnic profile of high school graduates. The five-year rate of change in ethnic minorities graduating from area high schools shows that the graduating class of 1999 that began enrolling in Los Rios colleges in Fall 1999 is far more ethnically diverse than it's counterpart just five years earlier. These changes are important to note for program and support service planning.

Changes in the Ethnic Composition: Total Population, Public School Enrollment and High School Graduates

Chart 22
Proportions of Total Population and K-12 School Population That Are Non-White in Greater Sacramento



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
Sources:
Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnicity Population Estimates, 7/90-7/96*, May, 2000; CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *1998 High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, June 1999; and CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *1998-99 CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, June 2000.

Changing Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento

In way of summary, data on the changing ethnicity of the population in Greater Sacramento suggest a growing school-age population that is far more ethnically diverse than the general population of Greater Sacramento. The ethnic diversity of the three-county area served by LRCCD is even more ethnically diverse; whereas 32.6% of the 1998 population was non-white, 40.8% of high school graduates were in 1999. And K-12 enrollment is even more ethnically diverse: 47.1% of the student population was non-white (1999-2000 academic year). The area's non-white K-12 school population is highly influenced by the students enrolled from Sacramento and Yolo counties. Over half (51.4%) of Sacramento County's K-12 public school population is non-white, while only 35.0% of the total population is. Of Yolo County's K-12 school population, 46.4% is non-white, vs. 34.7% of total population. Sacramento and Yolo counties account for 74.5% of all Greater Sacramento's K-12 school population. El Dorado and Placer counties total population and school-age population are much more similar in their ethnic mix, both with fairly small non-white populations. While El Dorado County is in the LRCCD Service Area, Placer County is served by Sierra Community College District.

Importance of These Changes

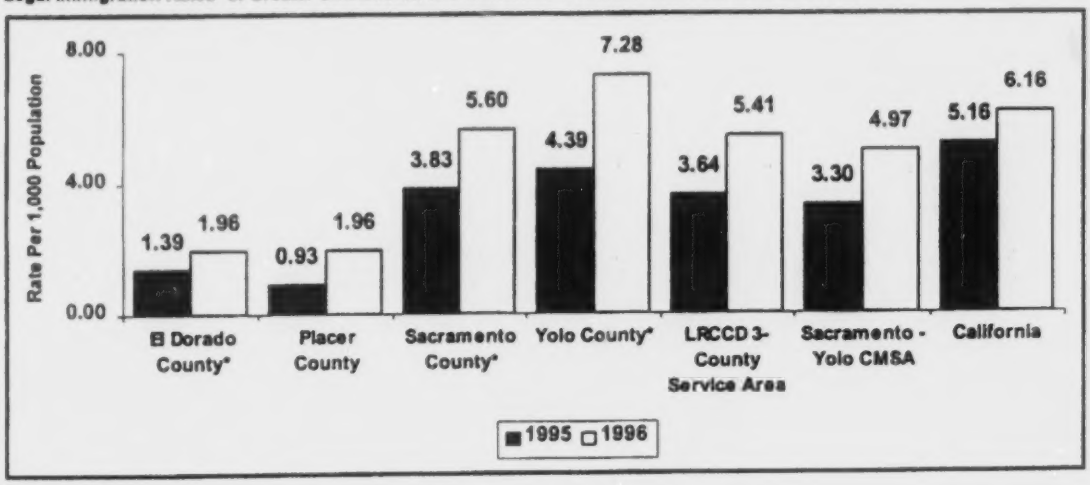
Changes in the ethnic mix of school-age population are expected to continue. Almost half (47.3%) of the entire CMSA's total population is expected to be non-white by 2040, while 52.7% of Sacramento County's population will be non-white by an earlier 2030. Looking at Sacramento County's school-age population, over half is non-white right now. Los Rios colleges are likely to see rapidly increasing numbers of ethnically diverse high school graduates enroll over the next several years. But they will also see growth, though much more limited, in the number of white high school graduates enrolling, particularly from El Dorado County and more specifically from Placer County, where growth is strong and projected to remain strong.

The changes in ethnic composition of Greater Sacramento's population will be even more dramatic for upcoming high school graduating classes over the next 40 years. Young college-age students will continue to be far more ethnically diverse, not only than in the past but also as compared to the total population of the area. These changes will create new planning challenges for institutions of higher education in general and for community colleges, more specifically. It is community colleges that have traditionally served much of the growing numbers of ethnic minority students compared to their four-year counterparts.

Demographic Trends of Special Population Groups

Changing Demography of Special Population Groups

Chart 23
Legal Immigration Rates[1] of Greater Sacramento and California: Federal Fiscal Year 1995 and 1996



Technical Notes:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.
[1] Rate per 1,000 Total Population.

Source:
CA Dept. of Finance, *Legal Immigration to CA*, in Federal Fiscal Year 1995 and 1996, January 1997 and June 1999.

Changing Rate of Legal Immigrants

Yolo County leads in Greater Sacramento as the home of legal immigrants to the U.S. per 1,000 population in both 1995 and 1996, with rates of 4.39 and 7.28, respectively. This compares to the state's rates of 5.16 and 6.16. The immigrant population proportions are growing faster in the three-county area served by LRCCD, with growth from 3.64 in 1995 to 5.41 in 1996 per 1,000 population.

Sacramento County ranked 8th among all California counties for the number of legal immigrants in 1996, with 6,342 immigrants settling there. Yolo County had 1,110 legal immigrants settling there in 1996, while 283 settled in El Dorado County.

Country of birth of the 1996 legal immigrant population to Sacramento County is as follows: 17.8% from Mexico, 8.7% from Vietnam, 7.6% from the Ukraine, 7.5% from the Philippines, 6.6% from India, 5.2% from China, 3.9% from Fiji, 3.0% from Laos and 39.7% from a variety of other countries throughout the world.

Importance of These Changes

New immigrants moving into communities of Greater Sacramento are likely to have special needs for education and training at Los Rios colleges. Understanding how many immigrants have moved here and from which nations they have immigrated is important for planning support services to ensure successful completion of education and training goals set by these new residents.

Part II. Economic Trends -- Employment, Sector Growth, Poverty

Importance of Economic Changes

Community colleges are the higher education segment providing workforce education that is most directly related to the local area economy. Understanding the changing nature of the area's economy is critical to aligning current academic programs as well as developing new academic programs that meet the needs of local business and industry. What follows is a synopsis of the key economic changes in Greater Sacramento important to educational planning in Los Rios colleges.

A Snapshot of the Sacramento Regional Economy

- The seven-county region of Sacramento (El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba counties) saw government accounting for 40% of jobs in 1975 and just a quarter of the jobs today.
- The manufacturing sector has more than doubled in the last two decades.
- High Tech companies in the area have grown to 236, and are growing still, as we enter a new millennium.
- Sacramento is currently growing a strong software presence, complimenting computer hardware manufacturing.
- Data-related operations that are labor intensive, known as back office operations, have been established in the region by firms like Bank of America, AT&T, PG&E, MCI and others.
- Both medical and agricultural biotech companies, many of which are centered around R&D activity of UC, Davis, have spawned a biotech industry for the region.
- The region has a cost competitiveness -- cost of doing business, cost of living and close proximity to the world-renowned Silicon Valley.

Highlights of Industry Trends and Outlook for Sacramento County

From 1995 to 2002, Sacramento County is expected to see the following:

- Strong employment growth, economic expansion and economic diversification
- All non-farm wage and salary jobs expected growth is 82,000 jobs, an increase of 17.1%
- Service sector growth expected to be by 24,900:
  - Business -- personnel supply, temporary help services and increased demand for computer programming, data processing and computer related services
  - Health -- based on growth of county as regional health care center for a growing and aging population
  - Other components -- engineering, accounting, research and management services
- Manufacturing to experience fastest rate of growth of 14,700 jobs, by 49.3%:
  - High tech segments of electronics, semi-conductors, computers and communications equipment
  - This is followed by growth in transportation equipment and medical equipment
- Retail trade growth expected to be by 12,700 jobs:
  - Eating and drinking establishments, food and drug stores, expansion of big box retailers
  - Expansion to be in fast growing communities in northern, southern and eastern areas of county
- Government payroll expected growth of 9,900 jobs, by 6.8%:
  - Mostly growth in local and state education payrolls
  - State government jobs to grow at a slower pace
  - Federal government payroll to decline
- Construction industry expected growth of 6,000, by 29.9%:
  - Healthy residential real estate market and demand for office, commercial and industrial space
  - Expansion to be county-wide -- high growth communities and downtown Sacramento, due to high rise projects
- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate to see growth of 5,700 jobs:
  - Growth in back office operations, call centers and data processing services for finance and insurance, as well as real estate growth
- Wholesale trade expected to add 4,600 jobs
- Transportation, communications and public utilities expected to expand by 3,300 jobs:
  - 1,900 in communication
  - 1,200 in transportation

Sources:

CA Employment Development Department, *Labor Market Information -- Industry Trends and Outlook, 1995-2002, Sacramento, CA.*
CA Trade and Commerce Agency, Office of Major Corporate Projects.

The Employment Base

Chart 24
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment: 1990, 1998 and 1999

Measures	1990	1998	1999
Civilian Labor Force	823,500	901,700	922,400
Employment	780,800	851,800	886,100
Unemployment	42,700	49,900	36,300
Unemployment %	5.2	5.5	3.9

Source:
CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute review of data from the CA EDD, *Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties*, September 1999.

Chart 25
Rate of Change in Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment in Greater Sacramento and California: 1990 to 1999 and 1998 to 1999

Percent Change in Measures	Greater Sacramento		California	
	1990 to 1999	1998 to 1999	1990 to 1999	1998 to 1999
Civilian Labor Force	12.0	2.3	1.5	2.0
Employment	13.5	4.0	10.8	3.3

Source:
CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute review of data from the CA EDD, *Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties*, September 1999.

Employment Change over the 1990s
Although California has seen great gains in its core employment measures, Greater Sacramento's have been even greater. The Civilian labor force and employment have grown by 12.0% and 13.5% over the decade, vs. the state's gains of 1.5% and 10.8%, respectively.

The unemployment rate in Greater Sacramento was a low 5.2% in 1990, increased during the economic recession of the early 1990s but was back to a low 5.5% in 1998 and an even lower 3.9% in late 1999.

Importance of This Change
Understanding employment growth trends is important as plans evolve to expand existing occupational programs and consider the creation of new programs that will fuel a growing economy with the employees needed to sustain the growth.

The Employment Base by Industry

Chart 26
Employment by Industry in the Greater Sacramento Area*: 1992 and 1999

Civilian Employment by Industry	1992	1999	Numerical Change	% Change
Services	150,500	207,200	56,700	37.7
Government	183,900	206,100	22,200	12.1
Construction	29,100	47,700	18,600	63.9
Retail Trade	116,900	133,000	16,100	13.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)	42,500	53,900	11,400	26.8
Manufacturing	43,300	54,500	11,200	25.9
Wholesale Trade	26,500	33,700	7,200	27.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	29,900	33,400	3,500	11.7
Farming/Agriculture	8,800	9,400	600	6.8
Mining	700	400	-300	-42.9
TOTAL	**632,100**	**779,300**	**147,200**	**23.3**

Technical Note:
* Data are for the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties).

Source:
CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Annual Average Employment by Industry*, 1992 and 1999.

Employment Change by Industry over the 1990s

By 1999, the Service Industries became the largest employer, displacing Government as the lead employer of the Greater Sacramento Area. While government jobs grew by 12.1% over the eight-year period from 1992 to 1999, services grew by 37.7%. More than twice as many new jobs in service industries were created compared to government positions.

Construction saw the strongest rate of growth at 63.9%, increasing the number of jobs by 18,600. There was similar growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (with 11,400 new jobs) and in Manufacturing (with 11,200 new jobs).

Wholesale Trade saw growth of 7,200 jobs and Transportation and Public Utilities added 3,500 positions. Farming and Agriculture grew a small 6.8%, creating 600 new jobs over the eight-year period. Only the very small sector of mining saw a decline, which was by 42.9%.

Importance of This Change

Understanding the changing nature of employment by industry roughly suggests where the Los Rios colleges can develop alliances for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Charts 27, 28 and 29 on the following pages add more specificity to this picture. Understanding specific occupations that will grow, many of which will be across major industrial classifications, is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

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Sacramento County Occupations Projected to Grow

Chart 27
Projected Growth in Sacramento County Occupations Requiring at Least a Two-Year Degree: 1995 to 2002

Occupation	Annual Average # of Jobs		Absolute Change	Percent Change
	Actual 1995	Projected 2002		
Computer Engineers	1,540	3,510	1,970	127.9
Systems Analysts--Elect Data Proc	3,160	4,980	1,820	57.6
General Office Clerks	17,350	18,780	1,430	8.2
Secretaries, General	9,900	11,230	1,330	13.4
Registered Nurses	7,930	9,140	1,210	15.3
Receptionists/Information Clerks	5,160	6,280	1,120	21.7
Elect, Electronic Engineering Tech	1,530	2,590	1,060	69.3
Maint Repairers, General Utility	4,270	5,230	960	22.5
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	3,740	4,670	930	24.9
Correction Officers, Jailers	2,150	2,980	830	38.6
Elect and Electronic Engineers	1,980	2,790	810	40.9
Computer Programmers	1,790	2,430	640	35.8
Automotive Technicians	3,400	3,820	420	12.4
Medical Assistants	1,320	1,720	400	30.3
Construction Managers	810	1,180	370	45.7
Teacher Aides & Educ Assts, Clerical	1,460	1,820	360	24.7
Teachers, Preschool	1,720	2,060	340	19.8

Source:
CA Employment Development Division, Labor Market Information, *Occupations with Greatest Growth, 1995-2002.*

Chart 28
Projected Growth in Sacramento County Occupations Requiring at Least a Four-Year Degree: 1995 to 2002
Potential Occupations for General Education Transfer Students

Occupation	Annual Average # of Jobs		Absolute Change	Percent Change
	Actual 1995	Projected 2002		
General Managers, Top Executives	12,840	15,260	2,420	18.8
Teachers--Elementary School	5,510	6,640	1,130	20.5
Financial Managers	3,590	4,640	1,050	29.2
Engineer, Math and Nat Sci Mgrs	2,940	3,850	910	31.0
Teachers--Secondary School	3,110	4,010	900	28.9
Accountants and Auditors	6,930	7,500	570	8.2
Mkting, Adv, Pub-Rel Managers	1,810	2,370	560	30.9
Teachers--Special Education	1,030	1,470	440	42.7
Social Science Teachers	1,000	1,380	380	38.0

Source:
CA Employment Development Division, Labor Market Information, *Occupations with Greatest Growth, 1995-2002.*

Manufacturing in Greater Sacramento

Chart 29
Largest Manufacturers in the Greater Sacramento Area

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
Hewlett-Packard Company	Roseville	5,500	Computing, Internet and Intranet Solutions, Services, Communications Products, and Measurement Solutions
Intel Corporation	Folsom	5,200	Computer Chips, Personal Computer Networking, and Communications Products
PRIDE Industries Corporate Office	Roseville	2,600	Contract Manufacturing
GenCorp Aerojet	Sacramento	1,500	Propulsion, Smart Munitions, Electronic Systems, and Fine Chemicals
NEC Electronics Inc.	Roseville	1,500	Semiconductor Components
Level One Communications, Inc.	Sacramento	800	Integrated Circuits for High Speed Digital Baseband Transmission on Twisted Pair Wire
Apple Computer, Inc.	Elk Grove	600	Computer Manufacturing, Distribution, and Service
Motion Control Engineering, Inc.	Rancho Cordova	388	Elevator Control Panels
Oracle Corporation	Rocklin, Rancho Cordova	300	Computer Software, Network Computers

Construction & Construction Related

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
A. Teichert & Son, Inc.	Sacramento	1,500	Aggregates, Ready-Mix Concrete, Asphaltic Concrete, and Construction Services
Granite Construction Company	Sacramento	500	Aggregate
Formica Corporation	Rocklin	400	High Pressure Laminate

Foods/Food Processing & Related

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
Campbell Soup Company	Sacramento	1,200	Soup, Sauces, and Beverages
Blue Diamond Growers	Sacramento	1,000	Almonds, Macadamias, Hazelnuts, and Pistachios
Earthgrain Baking Company	Sacramento	750	Bread
NOR-CAL Beverages Company, Inc. (West Sacramento)	West Sacramento	450	Dr. Pepper, RC Cola, Squirt, Hires Root Beer, Canada Dry, Hawaiian Punch, Sunkist, and Private Label Beverages
Crystal Cream & Butter Company	Sacramento	425	Diary Products
Superior Packing Company	Davis	400	Meat Packing
World of Good Tastes	Sacramento	400	Baked Goods, Coffee
Sunsweet Growers, Inc.	Yuba City	350	Dried Fruit and Juices
Sacramento Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Inc.	Sacramento	310	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks

Medical Manufacturing & Related

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
Dade MicroScan, Inc.	West Sacramento	450	Microbiological Instruments - Medical
Coherent Auburn Group	Auburn	400	Laser and Optic Components and Instruments
EndoSonics Corporation	Rancho Cordova	373	Catheters, Wires

Transportation & Related

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
Siemens Transportation Systems, Inc.	Sacramento	500	Light Rail Vehicles

Other

Company	City	Number of Employees	Principal Products
Garaventa CTEC, Inc.	Sacramento	375	Ski Lifts

Sources:
CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute analysis of data from the Greater Sacramento Area Manufacturers Directory, July 1999.
CA Trade & Commerce Agency, Office of Major Corporate Projects.

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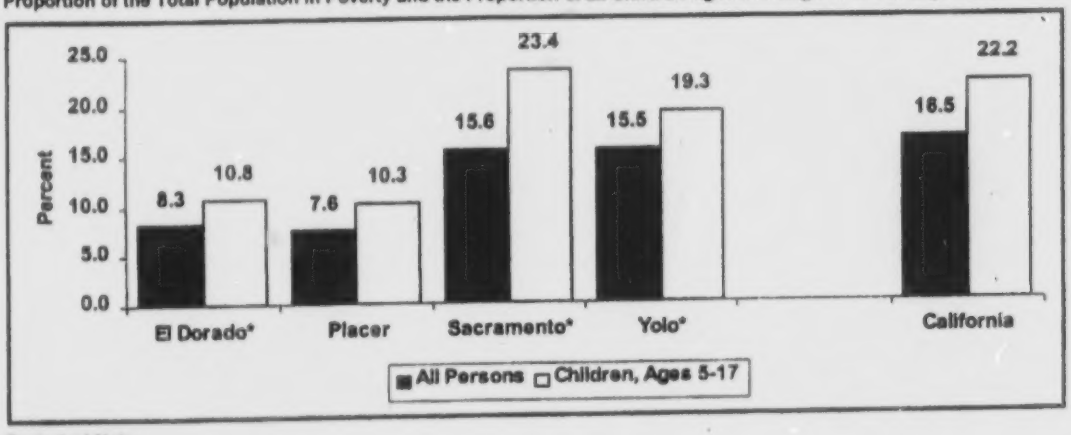
Poverty Indicators

Population in Poverty

Chart 30
Proportion of the Total Population in Poverty and the Proportion of all Children Ages 5 through 17 in Poverty: 1995



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties served by LRCCD.
Source:
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population in Poverty in the U.S.*

Proportion of the Population in Poverty

Analysis of the most recently available Bureau of the Census estimates of the number of people in poverty in 1995 shows that the overall poverty levels in each of the four-counties of Greater Sacramento are less than the state average and rates for each have declined slightly since 1993. Dropping by 3.6% from 1993 levels, there was an estimated 225,659 people in poverty throughout Greater Sacramento in 1995. This compares with the 52,212,892 people in poverty in 1995, statewide, a drop of 4.3% from the state's 1993 levels.

But news about the growing number of children in poverty is not good. Chart 30 shows the proportion of all persons who are poor and the proportion of all children ages 5-17 who are poor. There are more children than adults living in poverty, particularly in Sacramento and Yolo counties. Whereas there was a decline in the number of people in poverty in Greater Sacramento in 1995 from the 1993 levels, there was an increase in the number of children ages 5-17, by 12.1%. This is not a statewide phenomenon, where the number of children ages 5-17 in poverty declined by 1.8%.

Of all those who live below the poverty level, a large number are under the age of 18: 43.7% in Greater Sacramento, 42.5% statewide and 39.6% nationwide in 1995. In California, 4.3% of all people living in poverty reside in Greater Sacramento, 4.5% of all those under age 18 who are in poverty live in Greater Sacramento and 4.7% of all those ages 5 through 17 who are in poverty live in Greater Sacramento.

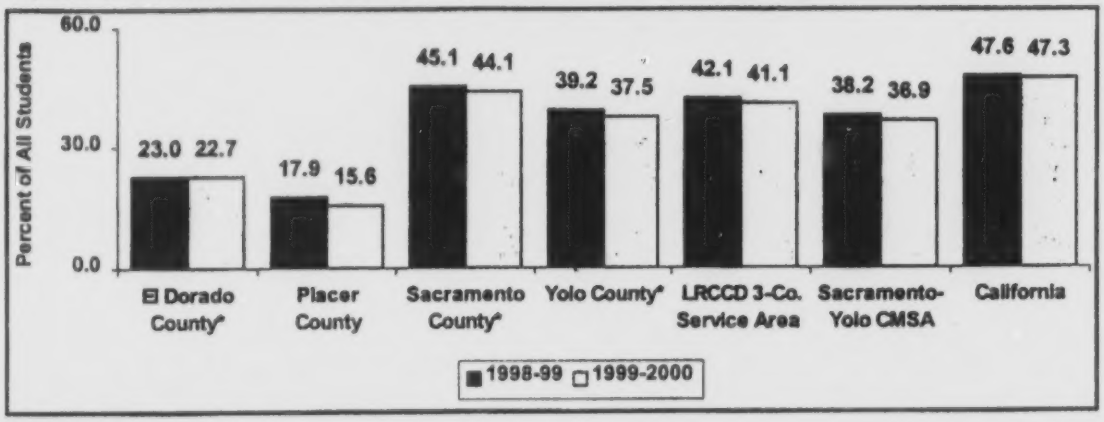
Importance of Monitoring This Trend

Although we see rapid expansion of the economy and jobs that are created because of this expansion, it is important to understand whether the total population is benefiting from this expansion. If large numbers of students are born into families that are below the poverty level, these students may reach Los Rios colleges as economically disadvantaged, educationally disadvantaged or both.

Although the most recently available data on actual levels of poverty by county are old and may not provide an accurate picture of poverty levels today, charts on the following two pages provide more recent indicators describing the number of children in poor families.

Public School Children Receiving Free/Reduced Lunches

Chart 31
Proportion of Public School Children Receiving Free or Reduced Lunches: 1998-99 and 1999-2000



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunch Meals*, June 2000.

Changes in the Proportion of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Lunches

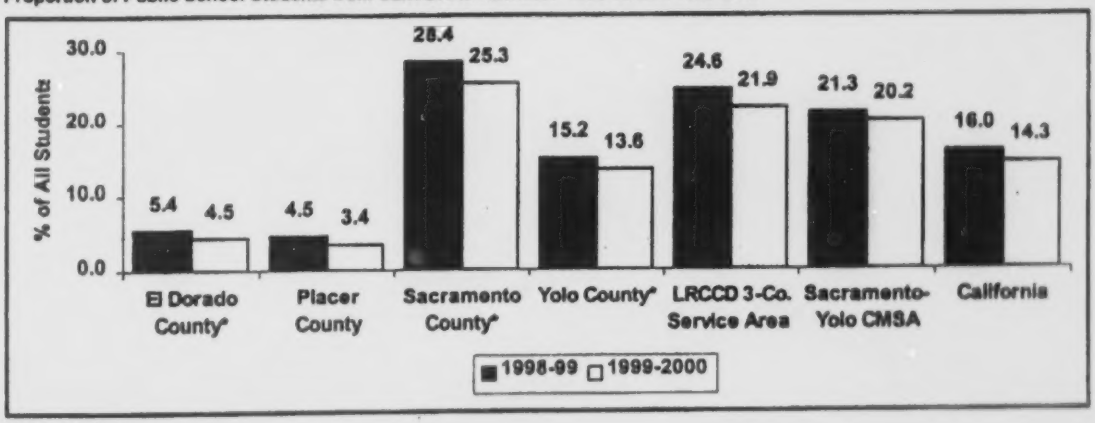
The proportion of local area children receiving free and reduced lunch meals is lower than the number of children receiving these meals statewide. In addition, the proportion of children receiving these meals declined in 1999-2000. However, their numbers are still quite high. In 1999-2000, 41.4% of all children enrolled in public schools within the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges received free or reduced lunches (vs. 47.3% statewide).

Importance of This Indicator

While we see unprecedented economic growth in the three-county area served by LRCCD, four out of every ten student enrolled in public schools are eligible for free or reduced lunches. Sacramento County school students leads the way in the numbers qualifying. Given that 79.2% of the District's new high school graduates enroll from Sacramento County Schools, these figures are of concern. This is an indicator of the socioeconomic status of some of the students who will enroll in Los Rios colleges.

Public School Students from CalWORKs Families

Chart 32
Proportion of Public School Students from CalWORKs Families: 1998-99 and 1999-2000



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunch Meals*, June 2000.

Changes in the Proportion of Public School Students from CalWORKs Families

Although the proportion of students on free or reduced lunches is lower for the three-county area served by LRCCD compared to the state, the proportion of all students whose families are receiving CalWORKs benefits is much higher; 21.9% of all children's families were on CalWORKs vs. 14.3% statewide. Families of one-quarter of all public school students of Sacramento County are on CalWORKs. Although CalWORKs students as a proportion of all students declined in 1999-2000, they still remain fairly high.

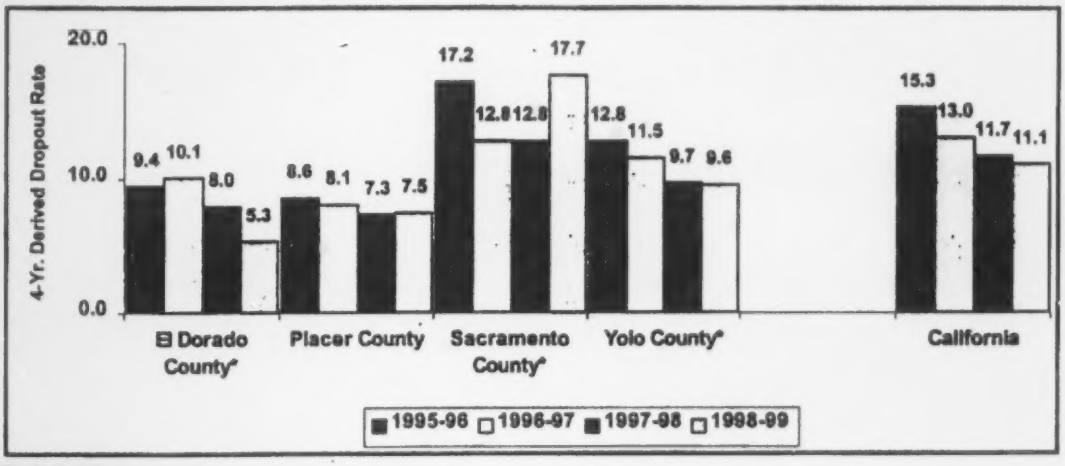
Importance of This Indicator

Again, while we see unprecedented economic growth in the LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, one-fifth of all children enrolled in public schools are from CalWORKs families and one-quarter of those residing in Sacramento County are. This is a strong indication that large numbers of Sacramento students are from economically disadvantaged families. Given that 79.2% of the District's new high school graduates enroll from Sacramento County Schools, these figures are of concern. This is yet another indicator of the proportions of children from economically disadvantaged families who may be served by Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

Part III. K-12 Performance Trends

Academic Performance of School-Age Population

Chart 33
Four-Year Derived High School Dropout Rates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1995-96 through 1998-99



Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Sources:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Annual Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts, 1995-96 through 1997-98*, June 1999; and *Annual Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts, 1998-99*, July 2000.

High School Dropout Rate

By this measure, changes in academic achievement by students in Greater Sacramento appear to be mixed.

El Dorado and Placer counties' schools have lower than average dropout rates. In 1998-99, the most recent year for which data are available, El Dorado County had a low 5.3% dropout rate, which is well below the state's 11.1% rate. Placer County schools saw a dropout rate of 7.5% in 1998-99 vs. a low 7.3% one year earlier; both, however, compare favorably to the state's 11.7% in 1997-98 and 11.1% in 1998-99. Yolo County's 9.6% dropout rate in 1998-99 is slightly higher than that achieved by students attending El Dorado and Placer county schools, but still lower than the state average.

Sacramento County schools saw vast improvement in 1996-97 and 1997-98 rates, bringing them very close to the state's average rate. However, dropout rates jumped dramatically last year to 17.7%, much higher than the state's rate of 11.1%.

Importance of This Measure

Understanding the dropout rates of Greater Sacramento counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of some students who will enter Los Rios colleges.

Academic Performance of School-Age Population

Chart 34
Four-Year Derived High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1998-99

	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	All Students
El Dorado County*	4.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	10.3	12.5	4.9	5.3
Placer County	7.8	4.5	0.0	12.7	2.2	0.0	7.2	7.5
Sacramento County*	24.9	11.0	10.0	23.3	30.3	14.0	15.9	17.7
Yolo County*	22.6	6.4	0.0	13.5	13.0	21.3	7.2	9.6
California	18.0	6.0	8.6	15.2	16.0	14.0	7.1	11.1

Technical Note:
* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Annual Dropout Rates by Ethnicity for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts, 1998-99*, July 2000.

High School Dropout Rate by Ethnicity

With the majority of ethnic minority high school students enrolled in Sacramento and Yolo counties schools, dropout rates for these two counties are of particular interest. The dropout rate for African American students in Sacramento County (24.9%) is much higher than the statewide rate for African American students (18.0%). This is also the case for Yolo County African American students (22.6%), although the number of African American students in Yolo County schools is small. Dropout rates for Sacramento County Asian students are substantially higher at 11.0% than for Asian students statewide (6.0%). Likewise, the dropout rate for Latino and Native American students enrolled in Sacramento County schools is much higher than the rates of their statewide counterparts: 23.3%, compared to the state's 15.2% for Latino students and 30.3% vs. 16.0% for Native American students.

Chart 33 shows that there was a fairly large increase in dropout rates in 1998-99 when compared to the dropout rates in the 1987-98 Academic Year for students of Sacramento County schools. All ethnic groups saw increased rates, particularly African American, Native American and White students (groups which saw dropout rates that increased by 5% or more). 1997-98 dropout rates by ethnicity for Sacramento County are as follow: African Americans, 18.6%; Asians, 8.4%; Filipinos, 8.7%; Latinos, 20.0%; Native Americans, 14.8%; and Whites, 10.5%.

Importance of This Measure

Understanding the dropout rates of Greater Sacramento counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years. The data displayed in this chart, indicate that African American, Asian, Latino and Native American students enrolled in Sacramento County schools have much higher dropout rates than their counterparts statewide, as is the case for African Americans of Yolo County schools, as well. A 17.7% high school dropout rate for all students of Sacramento county schools vs. a statewide dropout rate of 11.1% is cause for concern for Los Rios colleges. This indicator should be monitored carefully to assess whether high school students are dropping out in greater or lesser numbers in upcoming years.

Academic Performance of School-Age Population

Chart 35
Proportion of 10th Grade Students Scoring at/above the National 50th Percentile on the Stanford 9 Exams in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area and CA: Spring 1999 and Spring 2000

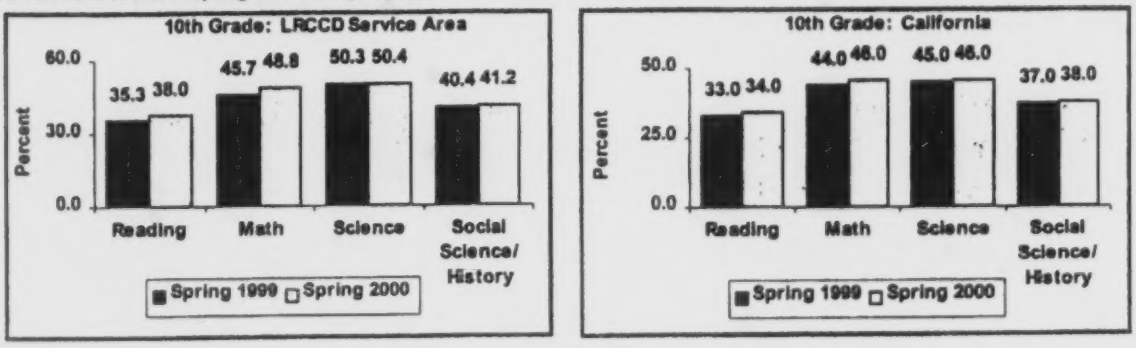
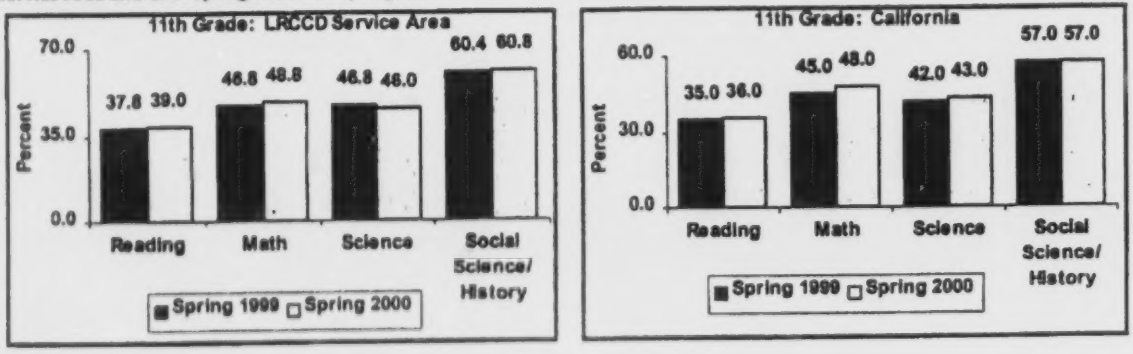


Chart 36
Proportion of 11th Grade Students Scoring at/above the National 50th Percentile on the Stanford 9 Exams in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area and CA: Spring 1999 and Spring 2000



Source for Charts 35 and 36:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Number of Students Tested and Percent Scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Ranking (NPR)*, Spring 1999 and Spring 2000 Testing Cycle.

High School Student Scores on Stanford 9 Tests

Although larger proportions of 10th and 11th grade students in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area score at or above the nation's 50th percentile than do 10th and 11th grade students across the state, in almost all subjects less than half do. The exceptions to this are 10th graders in science and 11th graders in social science/history. The proportion of students in both 10th and 11th grade scoring at or above the nation's 50th percentile in reading is low -- both in the three-county area served by Los Rios Colleges and Statewide, as well.

Importance of This Measure

Understanding how well students in local schools perform on the Stanford 9 tests compared to their counterparts across the state and nation is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years. In most cases less than half of the local area students perform at least as well as half of the students across the U.S., which is a cause for concern. Los Rios colleges can begin using this data to plan important services that will support students who struggle in core subjects. This indicator should be monitored carefully to assess whether high school students of upcoming cohorts are improving scores over the 1998-99 and 1999-2000 cohorts.

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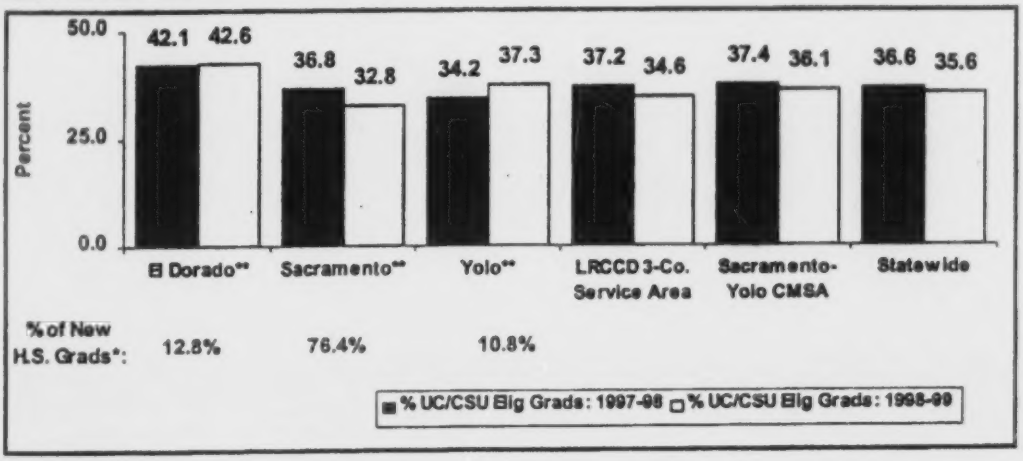
Academic Performance of School-Age Population

Chart 37
Proportion of 12th Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements in Greater Sacramento and California Schools: Class of 1998 and 1999



Technical Notes:
* Indicates the proportion of all new high school graduates of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges from each of the three counties.
** Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Source:
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *Graduates Meeting UC or CSU Entrance Requirements*, October 1997 and June 2000.

UC/CSU Eligibility

On a statewide basis, 36.6% of 1997-98 graduates and a slightly lower 35.6% of 1998-99 graduates met CSU or UC entrance requirements. The local area served by Los Rios colleges saw a slightly larger decline in the proportion of students who were UC/CSU-eligible (from 37.2% in 1997-98 to 34.6% in 1998-99), slipping below the state's 35.6% for 1998-99.

Though the proportion of UC/CSU-eligible students in both El Dorado and Yolo counties increased, Sacramento County's proportion dropped 4.0%, which effected the proportional drop for the entire 3-County Service Area.

Importance of This Measure

UC/CSU eligibility is yet another implication of the level of preparation of young students entering Los Rios colleges. In 1999, 76.4% of graduates of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges were from Sacramento County schools. Moreover, 79.2% of the 1999 graduates who enrolled in Fall 1999 were from Sacramento County schools. Since the vast majority of graduates enrolling in Los Rios colleges are from Sacramento County, the declining CSU/UC eligibility rate is cause for concern.

Part IV: Political Trends Impacting Los Rios CCD

Importance of Monitoring Political Trends
National, state and local level priorities, in both the policy and funding arena greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Several key political issues of recent are likely to impact local policy. These include issues related to: accountability; accreditation; general enrollment growth, as it relates to facilities planning; local population growth related to environmental concerns; distance learning; and part-time faculty.

- **Accountability** – Accountability remains a top priority, particularly at the state level. Special funding to community colleges to insure that students are being academically well prepared to meet employment challenges and academic challenges upon transfer to four-year institutions of higher education has been continued through the Partnership for Excellence program (PFE), with challenging performance goals to be met by 2005-06.

- **Accreditation** – Accountability challenges related to PFE are requiring more comprehensive monitoring of student outcomes data related to special initiatives developed to improve student performance. New accreditation standards are requiring the district to evaluate student outcomes beyond the institutional level down to the program level. The year 2003 marks the first time that the three Los Rios colleges will undergo the re-accreditation process at the same time and Folsom Lake Center will undergo its first college level accreditation process, as its status changes from center to college. These challenges will require a coordinated research and evaluation effort across the district that must begin now.

- **Enrollment Growth and Facilities Planning** -- Projections suggest that California community colleges will face a rapidly growing student population and Los Rios Community College District is projected to be among those with the fastest growth. Accommodating five-percent-plus enrollment growth annually over the next several years is providing a major facilities planning challenge for the district.

- **Local Population Growth and Environmental Concerns** – Related to the issue of planning for enrollment growth in the district is the local concern for transportation and air pollution problems that are facing consideration within the broader economic development community of the Greater Sacramento Area. Facilities planning is more likely to involve partnerships with local area economic development entities.

- **Distance Learning** – With the expansion of on-line learning opportunities for students, issues about copyright infringement, adequacy of technical infrastructure and evaluation of learning are becoming major pieces of the accountability concerns for this new mode of student learning. Evaluation of distance learning programs is becoming an important priority for all institutions of higher education.

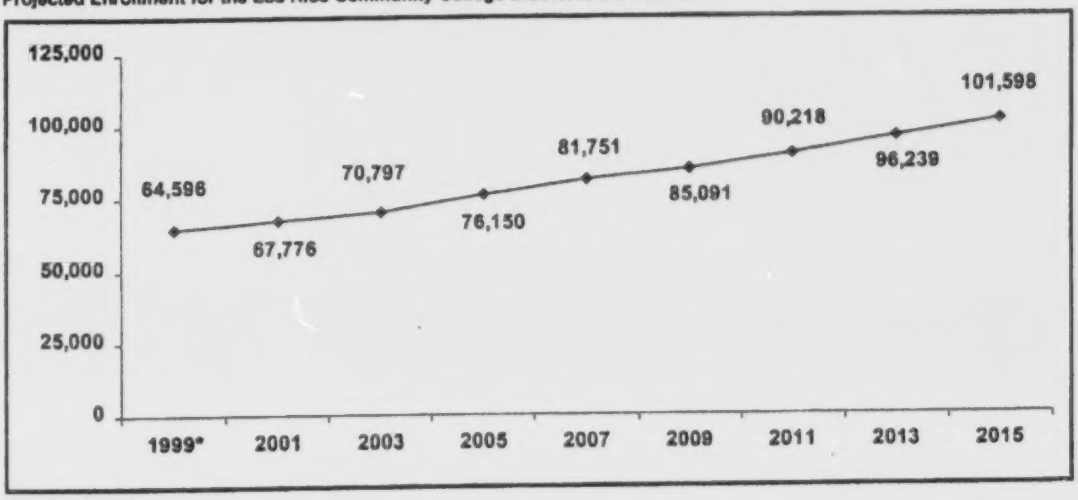
- **Part-time Faculty** – Issues related to part-time faculty include concern about pay equity as it relates to full-time faculty compensation as well as high growth in the number of part-time faculty teaching community college courses statewide (an increase from 40% to 47% of all faculty from 1995 and 1999). Both were major concerns raised by a July 2000 State Auditor's study of eight community college districts. These issues could have long-term implications related to funding and resource allocation at the district and college level.

Importance of These Political Trends
These six political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. All have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the district and with the large community of which it is an integral part.

Part V. Projected Enrollment Trends for Los Rios CCD

LRCCD Enrollment to 2015

Chart 38
Projected Enrollment for the Los Rios Community College District to the Year 2015



Technical Note:
* 1999 reflects actual Fall 1999 enrollment reported to the MIS of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges.

Source:
Research and Analysis Unit of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges, *LRCCD Enrollment Projections*, November, 1999.

Changing Enrollment Trends

Data reported to the CA Community College State Chancellor's Office by LRCCD show that since 1980, fall semester enrollment in Los Rios colleges has increased by 45.2%, from 44,479 to 64,596 by Fall 1999. Growth is projected to continue well into the 21st century.

Chart 38 displays this expected growth through the enrollment projections generated by the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CC-CO) staff, adopted for use by LRCCD. CC-CO projections are generated using an econometric model that factors in costs facing students, college budget expenditures, population, unemployment and financial constraints (pre- and post-Proposition 13).

These projections suggest that LRCCD enrollment will grow by an even larger rate over the next 15 years than was the case over the last 20. Enrollment is projected to grow by 57.3%, from 64,596 to 101,598 by the year 2015.

Importance of This Change

Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. These projections are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in updating both the five-year facilities plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges. Charts 39 and 40, which follow, provide a snapshot of projected enrollment by college.

Chart 39
Projected Unduplicate Enrollment across the District: 2005, 2010 and 2015

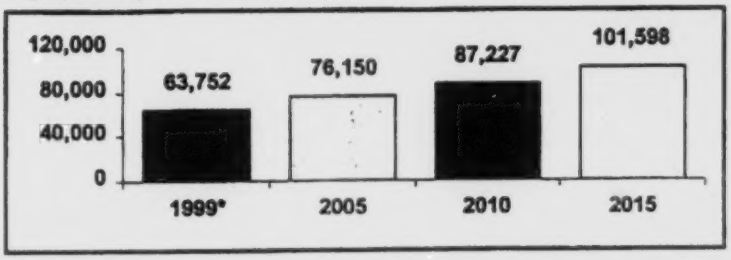
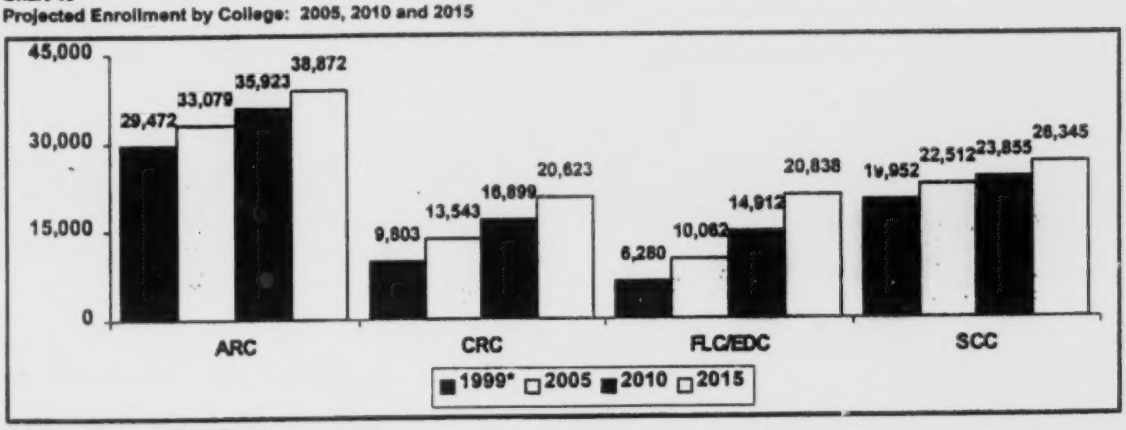


Chart 40
Projected Enrollment by College: 2005, 2010 and 2015



Technical Notes to Both Charts:
* 1999 data reflect actual end of semester Fall enrollment generated from the official LRCCD End of Semester Research Database. College and center data include students who attend classes at more than one location, therefore numbers do not add up to unduplicate total in Chart 39.

Sources:
LRCCD End of Semester Research Database; Projected Enrollment Projections of the Research Unit of the CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, November, 1999.

Enrollment Projections by College

Chart 39 provides the official projections generated by the Research Unit of the Chancellor's Office of the CA Community Colleges. Chart 40 provides unduplicate projections by college. These projections are based upon the following assumptions:

- Enrollment growth will be strong at Cosumnes River College, given new population growth expected in the CRC service area by 2015, particularly in Franklin-Laguna, Elk Grove, Vineyard, South Sacramento and Cosumnes. Growth at CRC assumes new facility development at CRC to accommodate local population growth.
- Strong enrollment growth will occur at Folsom Lake College with the completion of Phase I-A in late 2000 and Phase I-B in 2003. Likewise, enrollment growth will occur due to the new population expected in the FLC/EDC service area by 2015, particularly in Folsom, El Dorado Hills and Rancho Cordova.
- American River and Sacramento City colleges will see more limited growth primarily because of facilities limitations, but also because new population growth is more limited in their service areas by 2015. Communities of the ARC service area that will grow include the Natomas areas, both North and South. Those of the SCC service area include West Sacramento, South Sacramento and Vineyard.

Importance of This Change

Understanding the projected rate of growth for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. College-specific enrollment patterns are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in generating up-to-date college level projections, both the five-year facilities and the educational program planning processes.

Part VI. Summary Observations of External Scan 2000

Population Trends

Importance of Monitoring Population Trends
Because Los Rios colleges serve a very defined geographic area, understanding shifts in the population is important for planning efforts to meeting educational needs of area residents. Moreover, understanding increases or decreases by segments of the population helps Los Rios colleges make plans for the ongoing realignment of educational programs and facility development that must constantly occur.

- Greater Sacramento's 2000 population of 1.76 million has grown by 60.0% since 1981 and is projected to grow to 2.17 million by 2010. But the number of high school graduates is projected to increase at a much faster rate. This means that increasing numbers of younger students will be enrolling at Los Rios colleges. Beginning with the Class of 1997, annual growth has been substantial -- the graduating classes of '97 and '98, grew by 9.6% and 7.4%, respectively, and the Class of '99 grew by 6.5%.

- Enrollment growth will likely come from the following high-growth communities over the next 15 years: Franklin-Laguna, Vineyard, Folsom, North Natomas, El Dorado Hills, Elk Grove, South Sacramento, West Sacramento and South Natomas by 2010; Rancho Cordova and Cosumnes by 2015.

- As the population grows, it is becoming more ethnically diverse, particularly in Sacramento and Yolo counties, where ethnic minorities made up 35% of the population in 1998. School age and high school graduate populations currently in the educational pipeline on their way to Los Rios colleges are where ethnic diversity is most pronounced. Once again, this is particularly true for Sacramento and Yolo counties, home of 70.9% of Greater Sacramento's four-county area high school graduates and 74.5% of its K-12 student population in 1998-99. Sacramento County's 45.8% of high school graduates were ethnic minorities in 1998-99 and 51.4% of the school-age population were ethnic minorities in 1999-2000. Yolo County has relatively high proportions of ethnic minority graduates and students, as well: 41.2% of graduates and 46.4% of all school-aged children.

Population Trends -- Summary Comments
These data indicate that more students will be attending Los Rios colleges, as the population continues its rapid growth. More minorities will be enrolling, particularly in the rapidly growing new high school graduate student population, where ethnic diversity is much more pronounced.

Economic Trends

Importance of Monitoring Economic Trends
Community colleges are the higher education segment providing workforce education that is most directly related to the local area economy. Understanding the changing nature of the area's economy is critical to aligning current academic programs as well as developing new academic programs that meet the needs of local business and industry. What follows is a synopsis of the key economic changes in Greater Sacramento important to educational planning in Los Rios colleges.

- Sacramento County and surrounding areas are expected to see strong employment growth, economic expansion and economic diversification through 2002.

- Labor market projections to 2002 suggest that the strongest employment growth in Sacramento County will be in the service sector (business and computer-related services, health services and other components such as engineering, accounting, research and management services). This will be followed by strong growth in manufacturing, retail trade, government, construction, F.I.R.E., wholesale trade and, lastly, transportation, communications and public utilities.

- Occupations most often requiring a two-year degree or more that are expected to see the greatest number of new positions by 2002 in Sacramento County include: computer engineers, systems analysts, general office

clerks, registered nurses, receptionists and information clerks, electronic engineering technicians, maintenance repairers (general utility), teacher's aides (paraprofessional), correction officers, electronic engineers, computer programmers, automotive technicians, medical assistants, construction managers, teacher aides/educational assistants and preschool teachers.

- Last year's report showed that an alarming proportion of the school-age population of Greater Sacramento was at or below the poverty level. This year, two indicators of poverty show that although the proportions of local children receiving free and reduced lunch meals and the proportions who are members of CalWORKs families are declining, they are still high. In 1999-2000, 41.1% of the children enrolled in public schools of the three-county area served by Los Rios received free or reduced lunches (vs. 47.3% statewide), while 21.9% of the children's families were on CalWORKs (vs. 14.3% statewide). Families of one-quarter all public school students of Sacramento County are on CalWORKs.

Economic Trends -- Summary Comments

As this diverse, knowledge-based economy of the region continues to rapidly evolve, it requires workers who must begin their careers with more education than in the past. Moreover, because of the rapid economic changes, this workforce must be provided the opportunity to continually upgrade their education over and over, as skill requirements change on an on-going basis. As such, Los Rios colleges will play a larger role in preparing area residents for work than in the past, if the economy is going to sustain the level of development that is projected to occur. However, expansion of the local economy has not benefited all citizens equally. Data suggest that a fairly high proportion of school-age children in the three-county area served by Los Rios live in poor families; the proportion is higher than the case statewide (children living in CalWORKs families) and even higher than the case for children across the nation.

K-12 Performance Trends

Importance of Monitoring K-12 Performance Trends

Monitoring performance of students in K-12 provides information about the academic preparation of an important segment of the population that is served by Los Rios colleges. Understanding how well prepared students are in the various K-12 student cohorts helps Los Rios colleges plan ahead for the development of appropriate support services that will meet the educational needs of new high school graduates who eventually enroll.

- Schools in El Dorado county have maintained dropout rates that are much lower than the state averages over the most recent two years for which data are available. Yolo County's rates have been lower than the state's rate but higher than El Dorado County's rate. But in 1998-99 Sacramento County schools averaged a dropout rate of 17.7%, up from 12.8% one year earlier. This is particularly alarming since 79.2% of all 1999 high school graduates who enrolled in Los Rios colleges were from Sacramento County schools.

- There are two additional indicators that are important in understanding the level of preparation of young public school students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years. The first indicator is the average score of 10th and 11th grade students on standardized tests administered across the nation. Although rankings achieved by the Spring 2000 cohort were slightly higher compared to the same grade-level cohorts one year earlier, the proportions scoring at or better than 50% of students across the nation remains low. In most cases less than half of the local area students perform at least as well as half of the students across the U.S., which is a cause for concern, even though they performed better than the students statewide across all four subject areas. The exception to this is performance by 11th graders in social science where 60.8% of the students scored the same or better than 50% of students nationwide.

- The second indicator is the proportion of students who meet UC and CSU eligibility standards. The proportion of graduates from El Dorado County are higher than proportions statewide, but only 7.9% of the new high school graduates enrolling in Los Rios colleges are from El Dorado County. Yolo County saw improvement in the proportion who met UC/CSU eligibility requirements -- from 34.2% of '98 grads to 37.3% of '99 grads; but only 5.9% of those enrolling at Los Rios colleges are from Yolo County. Although the proportion of Sacramento County graduates meeting eligibility requirements matched the statewide proportion in 1997-98, it slipped for the 1999 graduating class such that only 32.8% did, vs. the state's 35.6%. Sacramento County

graduates who enroll at Los Rios colleges make up 79.2% of the new graduates who enroll in LRCCD colleges.

K-12 Performance Trends -- Summary Comments
These data indicate that at least for the near term, some new high school graduates enrolling may be less academically prepared for college level education than earlier cohorts, and certainly less prepared than their counterparts nationwide. Improving student outcomes when increasing numbers of new at risk students are entering our colleges may easily be the biggest challenge facing faculty and staff in the foreseeable future.

Political Trends

Importance of Monitoring Political Trends
National, state and local level priorities, in both the policy and funding arena greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Several key political issues of recent are likely to impact local policy. These include issues related to:

- Accountability -- primarily to state government for fiscal purposes
- Accreditation -- a new coordinated cycle for Los Rios colleges, including Folsom Lake, requiring program-level scrutiny
- General enrollment growth, as it relates to facilities planning -- maintaining and increasing facilities that will adequately serve the growing numbers of students attending Los Rios colleges
- Local population growth related to environmental concerns -- managing growth in a region that is increasingly concerned with traffic congestion and related pollution
- Distance learning -- issues related to copyright infringement, adequacy of technical infrastructure and evaluation of learning
- The mix of part-time faculty who are teaching -- issues related to the mix of part-time and full-time faculty and concerns about pay equity for part-time faculty

Political Trends -- Summary Comments
These six political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. All have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the district and with the larger community of which it is an integral part.

Projected Enrollment Trends

Importance of Monitoring Projected Enrollment Trends
Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth, for the district as well as for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. These projections are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in updating both the five-year facilities plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges.

Since 1980 LRCCD enrollment in Los Rios colleges has increased by 45.2%, from 44,479 to 64,596 by Fall 1999, and this growth is projected to continue well into the 21st century.

- Projections suggest that LRCCD enrollment will grow by an even larger rate over the next 15 years than was the case over the last 20. Enrollment is projected to grow by 57.3%, from 64,596 to 101,598 by the year 2015.

- Enrollment growth will be strong at Cosumnes River College, given new population growth expected in the CRC service area by 2015.
- Strong enrollment growth will occur at Folsom Lake College with the completion of Phase I-A in late 2000 and Phase I-B in 2003. Likewise, enrollment growth will occur due to the new population expected in the FLC/EDC service area by 2015.
- American River and Sacramento City colleges will see more limited growth primarily because of facilities limitations, but also because new population growth is more limited in their service areas by 2015.
- Population changes both in terms of age and ethnic mix will mold the student population to be served as enrollment growth occurs.

Projected Enrollment Trends -- Summary Comments

Understanding the projected rate of growth is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. Equally important is developing an understanding of what the enrollment mix will be, based on demographic changes within the regional population. Los Rios colleges are likely to be enrolling a growing number of new, young students who are ethnic minorities, particularly those in Sacramento and Yolo counties. Some of these new students may also be either economically disadvantaged or educationally disadvantaged and many may be both.

Sources of Data and Information

U.S. Bureau of the Census; CA Department of Finance; Sacramento Area Council of Governments; CA Department of Education; LRCCD Office of Institutional Research database; California Postsecondary Education Commission; California Community College's Chancellor's Office; American Association of Community Colleges; CA Employment Development Department (EDD); CA EDD Labor Market Division; Sacramento Business Journal; CSU Real Estate & Land Use Institute; CA Trade & Commerce Agency; Education Commission of the States; Community College League of California; Chronicle of Higher Education.

This report was written by Judith Beachler, Director, Los Rios Community College District Office of Institutional Research.

For further information please call: 916-568-3131, LRCCD Office of Institutional Research.

All district research reports are available on the IR Web Site at -- http://irweb.do.losrios.cc.ca.us

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